

LILLE AGAIN FREE OF GERMAN FORCES

Hopeful Citizens Confident That
Kaiser's Forces Never
Will Return.

CONDITIONS ALMOST NORMAL

Reports From Holland Indicate
Retirement From Coast South
of Ostend Is Imminent.

LONDON, October 31.—Although the official communications do not spread much light on the situation in West Flanders, other reports emanating from Holland, indicate that a German retirement from the coast south of Ostend is imminent, and it is again reported that the invaders have evacuated Ostend. These rumors, however, are not confirmed from Berlin, which claims some advance along the Ypres line.

The city of Lille is declared, in special dispatches, again to be free of German troops, and its hopeful citizens are so confident that the Germans never will return that plans are being made to resume the usual civic functions. That Germany has by no means given up its determination to take Lille, is indicated by the significant report from Berlin, by way of Copenhagen, that the German general staff has decided that the army in Poland shall fall back to the frontier of Silesia, and remain there on the defensive until the battle in Flanders ends with the capture of Calais. Such a movement would release three or four army corps to be transferred from Silesia to Belgium.

SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE EXCEPT ON EXTREME LEFT

The Russian tactics of sending back the line of invaders in Russian Poland, one section at a time, the retreat of each section endangering the position of the section next to it on the south, appears to London observers to have been successful everywhere except on the extreme Russian left, where the Austrians still maintain the position they succeeded in retaking from the Russians. Along the frontier of East Prussia, the Germans are fighting vigorously to prevent another invasion of their territory at a point further south. It is argued here that the Russians cannot expect to assume a full offensive movement until the Austrians are driven back from the River San. But even this will not mean any immediate invasion of Germany, as it is known that the Germans, in preparation for a possible retirement, have established heavily entrenched positions along the River Warthe.

Speculation as to the effects of the position taken by Turkey varies widely. In some quarters it is argued even that the acts of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau will be discovered by the Porte, but the well-authenticated news of the departure of the Russian ambassador from Constantinople seems to indicate that Turkey beyond recall. Delayed telegrams from Constantinople indicated as late as last Wednesday that the British ambassador there had given assurances that Turkey was determined to preserve her neutrality.

ACTION OF BALKAN STATES AWAITED WITH INTEREST

The action of the Balkan states in this phase of the crisis is awaited here with keen interest. Greece is expected immediately to throw in her lot with the entente powers, Great Britain, Russia and France, and it is felt here that Roumania probably will follow the same course. But Italy, which recently regained much of the prestige lost in the second Balkan war, preserves a stubborn silence. Revenge would impel her to an alliance with the Turks, but she seems determined to maintain neutrality unless the borders of Bulgaria are crossed.

Roman newspapers aver that with Turkey in the arena the conflict is no longer European, but Mediterranean in scope. It therefore, threatens Italy's interests in North Africa and raises the century-old question of the control of the Mediterranean. Italy must compel the Italian government to intervene on the side of the entente powers. Italy, as a first step in her evident determination to be a factor in the control of the Adriatic, has landed an expedition on the island of Sazoo, which commands the entrance to the harbor of Avlona, in Albania.

ON SECRET MISSION

David Lloyd-George, Lord Haldane and Lord Reading Sent to the Continent.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) LONDON, October 31.—The British government has sent David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor; and Lord Reading, the chief justice, to the continent.

The destination and object of this mission is being kept a profound secret. Its importance is evident from its membership, and apparently the business to be transacted concerns both financial and legal matters. The most plausible report has it that the three have gone to Holland, and possibly will extend their journey to the Scandinavian countries to deal with the matter of the shipment of goods from neutral countries into Germany. The newspapers of all those countries assert that their importation are for their own needs alone, while English papers insist that they are receiving consignments of petroleum, grain and foodstuffs generally which far exceed their normal requirements.

OCCUPIED BY ITALIANS

Admiral Patris Lands Marines on Island of Sazoo.

PARIS, October 31.—A dispatch from Rome to the Havre reports that the island of Sazoo, in the Gulf of Avlona and near the Albania port of Avlona, has been occupied by the Italians. Admiral Patris, the dispatch states, has landed a battery and a company of marines.

Advices from Rome, under date of October 27, stated that the port of Avlona itself was occupied the day previously by Italian navy forces. The expedition, it was said, was in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization to aid the large population which had taken refuge in the city. Every precaution was done to remove from the expedition anything savouring of political or territorial occupation.

DISCUSS MERITS OF SUBMARINES

Navy Officials Authorize Statement Based on Results of Present War.

WRONG IMPRESSION EXISTS

Disastrous to Abandon Other Naval Construction for These Little Boats.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Ever since the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke by the German submarine U-9 in the North Sea, the Navy Department has been deluged with letters containing suggestions from individuals all over the country for the improvement of the submarine, and for a great extension of its usefulness. Satisfied that most of the writers of the communications had acquired an exaggerated idea of the fighting abilities of the submarine and that there was very present danger of a serious interference with the naval building program and perhaps an almost total suspension of the construction of additional battleships if erroneous ideas obtain common credence, the naval officials have been trying to correct this impression. They have made it a point to reply to each of the letter writers, setting out in detail the reasons why, in the judgment of the department officials, it would be disastrous to abandon other naval construction entirely in favor of the submarine, and pointing out the limitations which surround these little boats.

These arguments have been reduced to form in the following statement, which it may be said accurately represents the views of the technical officers of the navy in regard to the merits of the submarine.

CARRIES OFF HONORS, BUT IS DISAPPOINTING

"So far the submarine has carried off the honors, and at the same time has greatly disappointed its admirers in that it has not done more, was freely predicted before the war, than the day of the Dreadnought would drive it from the seas."

"The destruction of the three British cruisers, Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir, by the German submarine U-9, and later the sinking of the Italian submarine Squalo, was taken as proof of the importance of surface craft."

"Nevertheless, the advocates of submarines are beginning to evidence signs of impatience of the present results. They realize that there are over 200 submarines in the navies of the warring nations, and so far only one has done anything. Not a Dreadnought has even been mentioned by the cruisers which were struck were not, hastily commissioned with naval regiments in lower boats and picking up the survivors of the first when they, too, were torpedoed."

"The loss of these vessels has had no more effect on the result of the war than the reported capture of a German aeroplane by a British submarine. No one would seriously advocate submarines as a proper weapon to use against naval forces, but it is a well-known fact, reported that an aeroplane which had alighted on the water was captured by a submarine which emerged close at hand."

"The ideal conditions for a submarine attack consist in finding the enemy motionless in the water; then and only then can the submarine hope for success."

"But even so the odds are against the submarine if proper precautions are taken, as shown by the actions of the German submarines which have been shelling the British fleet for several days. These vessels have been operating in a very restricted area for some time, certainly sufficiently long for a group of submarines to proceed against them from any German port. Their position has been known to everybody, and it would appear an ideal chance for a few submarines to either destroy them or drive them off. But nothing of the sort has happened. These ships have been left unmolested to harass the German fleet, to prevent their approach to the coast, and to enliven their trenches for several miles inland. They are small vessels, of slow speed that they could not escape from a submarine if attacked."

BRITISH FLEET ABLE TO PROTECT ITSELF

"If the submarine is all that its admirers believe, it is inconceivable why these vessels have been left to interfere so seriously with the major operations of the German army. The fact that they have been so unmolested on an open coast, testifies to the power of the British fleet to protect itself against all forms of attack."

"The war is only at its beginning yet, and many lessons may be learned before its finish, but so far nothing has occurred to encourage the belief that the submarine is supreme; on the contrary it is losing prestige daily. Many factors tend to make the submarine popular as a means of defense—the silence and mystery of its movements, the tremendous power of its blows, the almost perfect field for imagination that it offers, and the fact that among those who know least of its powers and shortcomings, the always human sympathy for the 'little fellow.'"

David against Goliath—all touch a chord in the popular mind. But the hard facts demonstrated by three months of war show that out of 200 submarines operating in waters of very restricted extent, the results accomplished have been but a few. The navy well behooves our Navy Department to go slow about deciding to increase the number of submarines at the expense of a reduced number of battleships. The possibility of finding a cheap means of making war has a strong fascination, but the teaching of history show that the pursuit of such ideas have always resulted in increased expense in the end."

DIES OF HEART FAILURE

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Bishop Charles W. Smith, of St. Louis, died of heart failure here to-day at the home of Justice Anderson, of the District Supreme Court. The bishop had been attending the meeting of conference of clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here.

FATE OF ROUMANIA IN WOMAN'S HANDS

Beautiful Queen Marie Is Dominating Character in Tense Situation Now Existing.

EXPECTED TO JOIN ALLIES

Will Be Able to Marshal 500,000 Troops for Invasion of Austria-Hungary.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) BUCHAREST, October 31.—Brilliant, beautiful Queen Marie, more Russian than English and not at all German, is now the dominating character in the tense situation here and will probably throw the nation into warfare on the side of the allies despite her weak, unpopular Hohenzollern husband, the new King Ferdinand, and despite the threatened confiscation of his enormous estates in Germany.

To this remarkably woman, now thirty-eight years old, married at sixteen, mother of three sons and one daughter, and now of six, has come an extraordinary opportunity to exercise her great gifts. This granddaughter on one side of Queen Victoria, and on the other side of Czar Alexander, will be able to marshal 500,000 fairly well-disciplined troops for the invasion of Austria-Hungary.

A formidable task confronted Marie when, for reasons of state, she was married to the Crown Prince Ferdinand, ten years her senior. He had fallen in love with the charming, cultivated Helen of Romania, a woman, being as maid of honor to "Carmen Sylva" as Queen Elizabeth of Roumania signed herself to her poems. Helen Vucurescu wrote good verse, too. The Queen championed her cause, and died with the handsome maid of honor to Venice. Here the Queen was practically arrested and sent with physicians and nurses, although she was not otherwise known to be ill, for a two-year "convalescence" in a German castle. Helen Vucurescu was sent packing to Paris, where she since has had a brilliant literary career.

FINDS HER PROBLEM TO WIN HIS LOVE

Marie found her new husband a studious, nonmilitary and dreamy young man, still under the charm of the brilliant Helen. It was her problem to win him and win his love. How well she has succeeded may be judged from the fact that, while their eldest son, the Crown Prince Carol, is now twenty-two, they have a baby of two years.

Her method was the old-time one of exciting jealousy. She visited every capital of Europe where she had relatives, and acted in such a free and easy manner that she earned the sobriquet of "the royal flirt." Really nothing was ever proved against her except that she sometimes played for lost stakes in the company of young army officers at fast spas and casinos. But it "worked." She soon had her husband at her feet, and even trying to drive him to him to keep her in Bucharest all the time. Incidentally, she had the advantage in her campaign of as much beauty as Helen Vucurescu. The maid of honor was, however, of the Latin type, and Marie was a Slav. Marie is a striking pink-cheeked woman, whose peaches and cream complexion in her prime were a real asset in her campaign. She was in the end for Ferdinand to "fall in love with his wife," a woman incomparably superior to him in will and intelligence.

INTENSELY RUSSIAN DURING HER YOUTH

Queen Marie was born in England and brought up partly in that country and at Coburg, Germany. Her father was Duke of Edinburgh, and later Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. But despite this she was in her youth intensely Russian. This was due to the influence of her mother, the Grand Duchess Alexandra, who was married to an English nobleman, with a German title to boot, throughout her life retained her membership in the national church of her native land, the Orthodox Greek.

With her prejudice in favor of St. Petersburg, too, Queen Marie imbibed from her mother a dislike of the German Kaiser. Later, when she was constantly interfering in an unwarranted manner with the affairs of the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and so humiliating the ruler, Queen Marie's father was deposed.

The sixteen-year-old crown princess was welcomed by the people of Roumania, if not by her husband. Her sparkling manner gave her an excellent impression. Then she was an excellent linguist, and in addition to her knowledge of English, German, Russian, French and Italian, she soon began to speak Roumanian, which is closer to Latin than any other language now living.

She brought about revivals of old Roumanian arts and crafts. The young queen, in the midst of her duties, home she sometimes wore ordinary peasant dress, and she had a whole room furnished with native pine wood, inlaid with thin strips of silver, and handwork of Roumanian craftsmen.

She is a Protestant; her husband is a Catholic; but the children have been brought up in the Orthodox Greek faith, the national church of Roumania, as of Russia. This is a further tie between the young queen and the Czar.

NEW CROWN PRINCE IS VERY POPULAR

There is only one person more popular in Roumania than the queen, and that is the new Crown Prince, Carol. He is a fine cavalry officer, handsome and athletic. He is a student of the University of Bucharest, and a favorite of his fellow students. He is an excellent marksman, and of an excellent accomplishment neither of his parents nor his dead grandfather, the late King Charles, could boast. His sympathies are strongly with the allies, and it is expected that his wife and the future Queen of Roumania will be the black sheep of the Czar's court. Queen Marie further endeared herself to the Roumanian people last year by the black sheep of the Czar's court. Queen Marie further endeared herself to the Roumanian people last year by the black sheep of the Czar's court.

LEND A HAND? CERTAINLY!



And Plenty of Money Besides.

GERMANS FIGHTING HARD TO HOLD GROUND GAINED

Experts Regard Developments Around Verdun of the Greatest Importance.

MAIN POSITION IS CAPTURED

Attention Can Now Be Directed to Original Object of Campaign. Opening of Naval Hostilities by Turkey May Divert Attention.

BERLIN, October 31 (by wireless to Sayville).—Information given out for the press in official quarters to-day, is as follows:

"Military experts of the Berlin newspapers consider that yesterday's developments around Verdun were of the greatest importance, and say there is promise of their resumption with renewed strength. In the fighting around Verdun the French are straining every effort to crush and drive out the army, which, at the end of September, penetrated as far as St. Mihiel, and which for a month has been fighting hard to hold the ground gained. The Germans have now captured the main position, and their forces are operating from the direction of Toul. The French attack from Font-a-Mousson also was without results. Attention can now again, be directed to the original object of this campaign."

ATTENTION OF RUSSIA MAY BE DIVERTED

"The opening of naval hostilities by Turkey promises to divert the attention of the Russian forces which have been campaigning in Poland, where they were able to concentrate superior forces against the armies of Germany and Austria. Nothing new has been reported from Poland."

"Austria announces officially that the Russian advance against the Austrian positions in the region of Turka has been repulsed. (Turka is in Galicia, twenty-eight miles southwest of Sambor.)"

"Special dispatches to newspapers from the Serbian front report that an entire Serbian regiment, under Colonel Ivanoff, walked into a trap at Visehrad. They had been informed previously that the Serbians still occupied this place. This was not so, and the regiment was quickly surrounded and surrendered without resistance."

"German military authorities deny, as far as possible, all the statements regarding the German 16-inch howitzers which are being circulated in Germany and abroad. The tests of these guns began six years ago, and German artillerymen have been trained in the use of them for several years past. The secret of these guns was preserved with remarkable success."

LUSITANIA REACHES PORT

Cunard Liner More Than 24 Hours Overdue, Because of Bad Weather.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, more than twenty-four hours overdue, arrived here to-day. A wireless received last night by way of South Wellfleet, Mass., told of the Lusitania's safety, and relieved anxiety which had arisen because she had not been heard from before that time. Bad weather was responsible for her delay.

The Lusitania left Liverpool last Saturday with 961 passengers.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL RETURN TO PARIS

Unofficial Announcement That Transfer From Bordeaux Is to Be Made on November 20.

PARLIAMENT ALSO TO MEET

Will Convene on December 15 to Pass Emergency Laws—City Appears to Be Returning to More Normal Conditions.

PARIS, October 31.—Unofficial announcement was made to-day that the government will return to Paris from Bordeaux on November 20, and that Parliament will meet on December 15 to pass emergency laws.

Little by little Paris appears to be returning to more normal conditions. The shops in the Avenue de l'Opera, which had their doors locked and the windows whitewashed, have now been reopened. Each day another restaurant or bar on the boulevards or elsewhere resumes business, and the newspapers which ceased to publish at the time of the mobilization have begun to appear again. The question of reopening the Bourse is also discussed.

From the war arena in France and Belgium the most pleasing news to Parisians to-day was that telling of the retreat of the Germans across the Yser in the face of a stiff cannonading by the allies. The announcement only a few days ago that the Germans had succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the Yser did more to depress the spirits of the people here than any development of the war for some time.

MARK FIRST STAGES OF IMPENDING VICTORY

Their withdrawal now along with the progress of the allies at other points, as officially announced, is taken by many as marking the first stages of an impending victory.

Much interest is taken in the hot fighting in the vicinity of Ypres, where the allies have been gaining, because of the great importance of the position to the Germans. Ypres, according to German military men, is the center of the German position between Lille and the sea. They have said that they could not continue their advance march unless assured of the possession of it. If Ypres is conquered we will have the route opened as far as the heights of St. Omer, twenty-two miles southeast of Calais, is a statement attributed to them. However, the most important positions in the line of combat between Neuport, Mixmude and Ypres are in the hands of the allies.

General Pierre Cherfils, the military critic, declares that a wounded French officer with whom he talked yesterday gave all praise to the German method of combat. The present war, he says, also affirms the immense service aviation can render to the fighting units. The aeroplane has become an instrument of observation, not only useful, but indispensable, according to General Cherfils.

The death list of the army men to-day contains the name of Colonel H. Detrie, the son of a French hero, and who was the youngest superior officer in the army.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR MADE BY EITHER POWER

German Commanders of Cruisers May Have Forced Situation Without Authority.

TURKISH WATERS UNDEFENDED

Various Ships Reported Cruising About on Russian Coasts—Ottoman Charge d'Affaires Still at Petrograd and Without Information.

LONDON, October 31.—No declaration of war has yet been made by either Turkey or Russia, and the suggestion is made from various sources that German commanders of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau may have forced the situation without the authority of the Turkish government, owing to Germany's chagrin at the defeat on the Vistula.

According to one report, the entire Turkish fleet is in the Black Sea, and the various ships are now cruising about on the Russian coasts. The Petrograd correspondents, in their discussion of the situation, remark that the Turkish army is altogether to be despised, especially as it is entirely under the command of German officers of the highest rank.

The Times Petrograd correspondent says there are 1,000 German officers in Turkey at the present time. The commander of the straits, Colonel Dever, is a German, while General Liman von Sanders commands the Ottoman troops.

STILL AT PETROGRAD

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Petrograd says that the Ottoman charge d'affaires is still there, and professes to have no information regarding the action of his government. He also declares that the Russian ambassador at Constantinople has not been handed his passports by the Porte, which only a few days ago assured the ambassador that Turkey's neutrality was firm. It is assumed, this correspondent concludes, that many have found some means to force Turkey into the war.

The only message from Constantinople up to an early hour to-day was a delayed Reuter telegram, sent from Constantinople on Wednesday, before the recent events had changed the face of affairs.

The Reuter message declares that war was farthest from the thoughts of the Turkish government. It says: "The Grand Vizier has renewed his emphatic assurance to the British ambassador that Turkey will not embark on a war. He plans to send Halil Bey, president of the Chamber of Deputies, on a mission to Berlin. The mission is to obtain a correct view of the status of affairs in Europe and to convince Germany of the necessity that Turkey shall not depart from its neutrality. Halil Bey is also to confer in Berlin with Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, a former Grand Vizier who has just arrived in the German capital from London."

NO DECLARATION OF WAR RECEIVED FROM TURKEY

LONDON, October 31.—The correspondent of the Morning Post in Petrograd sends his paper the following:

"The statement published here that the guns of the cruiser Goeben were turned on the Sultan's palace in order to make him yield to the German demand is probably untrue."

ENVOYS OF ALLIES PREPARE TO LEAVE OTTOMAN CAPITAL

United States Already Asked to Take Over Affairs of One of Legations.

AMERICA WILL COMPLY WITH ANY SUCH REQUEST

French Ambassador Reports on Critical State of Affairs at Constantinople.

DISPATCH FROM MORGENTHAU

Says Raid of Warships Made Without Knowledge of Turkish Government.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Word reached the State Department to-day that diplomatic representatives of the allies were making preparations to leave Constantinople. Officials declined to reveal the source of their information, but it was understood that the United States already has been asked to take over the affairs of at least one of the legations at the Turkish capital.

Acting Secretary Lansing declined to state which of the powers had asked the United States to care for diplomatic interests at Constantinople, but said the American government would, of course, comply with any requests of the character.

Inasmuch as Great Britain previously had asked the United States to care for her interests in Turkey in case of emergency, it was believed to-day that the nation referred to by officials was France.

Ambassador Jusserand conferred with Mr. Lansing yesterday. The French ambassador declined to discuss his visit, but was thought to have conveyed information received by his government at Bordeaux of the critical state of affairs at Constantinople and the preparations being made by foreign diplomatic representatives at the triple entente to leave Turkey.

Although there still was a belief in some quarters that German officers and Turkish commanders of the war party might have forced the situation on the Grand Vizier and his counselors, nothing was contained in official dispatches which could be construed as supporting that theory.

Officials awaited further dispatches with keen interest.

WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF TURKISH GOVERNMENT

The Turkish Minister of Finance informed the French ambassador at Constantinople yesterday that the raid of Turkish warships on the Russian seaports took place without the knowledge of the Turkish government, and presumably under the influence of German officers and crew. This information was conveyed in a dispatch to-day from Ambassador Morgenthau to the American government, and was also received by the Russian ambassador. Mr. Morgenthau added that the Russian ambassador received instructions at 3 A. M. yesterday to demand his passports, and made an effort to leave Constantinople, but was refused. The Russian, French and British ambassadors, according to the same dispatch are preparing to leave Constantinople together to-night.

On receiving instructions to leave Constantinople, the Russian ambassador immediately placed the interests of Russia in the hands of the Italian ambassador. Ambassador Morgenthau's dispatch made no mention of any declaration of war, nor of internal conditions in Turkey, but the press in Constantinople, the French and British embassies, and Ambassador Morgenthau's dispatch was filed at noon yesterday in cipher. The fact that no mention was made of the Russian ambassador's departure is believed that Mr. Morgenthau felt confident Americans throughout the Ottoman empire would be safe.

NEWS OF PREPARATION OCCASIONS NO SURPRISE

In diplomatic circles the news that the ambassadors of the triple entente were preparing to leave Constantinople was no surprise. On the authority of a prominent diplomat, it was said to-day that A. Ruzsky, the Turkish ambassador, had, when leaving Washington recently, told a friend that Turkey would enter the war on the side of Germany, within a month.

The Turkish sign which Turkey, it is said, expects to wage against the triple entente is said by British officials to include extensive operations in Egypt, preparations to meet which, it also is said, have been in progress for some time by Great Britain.

GERMAN PAPERS BLAME RUSSIA FOR THE WAR

BERLIN, October 31 (via Amsterdam and London).—"It must be emphasized that it is not the Turkish, but the Russian, which started the war," says the Lokomotive, commenting on the Russo-Turkish situation. "Turkey's attack on Theodosia was a natural sequel to the outrageous Russian attack on Turkey's integrity. The breach of peace was Russia's work."

The Tagesschau says that "Turkey's action had been expected for a long time by the whole world after the Anglo-French entente against the Porte."

"Turkey is to be congratulated on its honorable decision," declares the paper. "We sought no allies, but welcome the heartier one who takes our part from recognition of his own best advantage."

The Tagesschau says that the first blow struck "in defense by the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea hits hard at Russia, which at the end of the last year, in its coalition, threatened to seize Armenia, and also asked Germany's aid."

"The second blow of the Turkish fleet, it is hoped, will be aimed at England, which for a long time has pursued an ambition for weakening Turkey."

HOUSE AT CORNISH CLOSED

WASHINGTON, October 31.—All probations of President Wilson going again this year to Cornish, N. H., were practically removed to-day when the house was closed for the season. Misses Lucy and Mary Smith, of New Orleans, his coachmen, returned to Washington, and Miss Margaret Wilson went to New York.